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FINAL

# EPA REGION V ARCS PROGRAM

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FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE  
HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN

APRIL 1990

*U.S. EPA Contract*  
*68-W8-0093*

Donohue & Associates, Inc.  
in association with

Ebasco Services Inc.  
STS Consultants Ltd.  
John Mathes & Associates, Inc.  
Life Systems, Inc.

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FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE  
HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN

APRIL 1990

Prepared for:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Emergency and Remedial Response Branch  
Region V  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) presents an overview of the community concerns regarding the Hi-Mill Manufacturing Superfund site and a description of community relations activities that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) will conduct during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The Superfund Program, which is administered by U.S. EPA with state cooperation, provides for the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. The RI/FS, which is a main component of the Superfund program, is a two-part, long-term study that identifies the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and proposes a remedy for cleaning up contamination that threatens human health or the environment.

The community relations program was established to encourage two-way communication between communities and governmental agencies responsible for managing the Superfund program at individual hazardous waste sites. The goal of the community relations program is to involve residents and local officials in the investigation and cleanup process at Superfund sites. In particular, U.S. EPA actively solicits community comments and input regarding proposed remedies for site contamination. This CRP has been prepared to aid U.S. EPA in developing a community relations program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site.

This CRP contains the following sections:

- Site location and description
- Site history
- Community profile and concerns
- Community relations objectives
- Community relations activities
- Timing of community relations activities

Appendices to this CRP contain a mailing list of contacts and interested parties; a list of suggested locations for information repositories and public meetings; and a list of acronyms and glossary terms commonly used in this document.

Information presented in this CRP was developed from on-site interviews with local officials and residents of Highland Township and Oakland County, Michigan, as well as staff responsible for the Highland State Recreation Area. The interviews were conducted on September 6 and 7, 1989. Additional information was obtained from federal, state, and local files.

## 2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

### 2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Hi-Mill Manufacturing Company (Hi-Mill) plant is located in southeastern Michigan in Highland Township, Oakland County, about 1.5 miles east of the town of Highland (Figures 2-1 and 2-2). The irregularly shaped site is approximately 3.0 acres, with the Hi-Mill building and parking area occupying most of the site (Figure 2-3).

Highland Road (M-59), a four-lane divided highway, runs to the west of the site. The rest of the site is surrounded by the Highland State Recreation Area (Figure 2-4), which is owned and maintained by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Much of the Recreation Area is considered wetlands property. A 10-acre marsh borders the site to the east, and Waterbury Lake lies about 1,000 feet to the south. The immediate area around Hi-Mill is sparsely populated and rural in nature. The nearest homes are about 2,000 feet east and southeast of the site, along Waterbury and Elkhorn roads.

### 2.2 SITE HISTORY

The Hi-Mill company began in 1946 as a partnership between Robert F. Beard of Highland and Raymond Unruh of Troy, Michigan; Robert and Richard Beard bought out the business in 1957 and remain the current owners. The Hi-Mill plant makes tubular aluminum, brass, and copper parts.

Hi-Mill operations of concern consisted of two processes: (1) a treatment to brighten up metals, and (2) a degreasing process to clean them. As part of plant operations, metals were bathed in tanks containing acids. Hi-Mill employees periodically emptied these tanks of process wastewater containing residues of acids and such heavy metals as copper, aluminum, chromium, and zinc. From 1946 until 1979, this wastewater was discharged into a clay-lined lagoon at the Hi-Mill site. The lagoon was about 10 feet deep, 100 feet long, and 100 feet wide.

Prompted by complaints from Hi-Mill employees to the MDNR, on-site wells and the adjacent marsh were sampled in 1972; both were found to contain metals contamination. Waterbury Lake was sampled in 1975 and heavy metals were detected.

In the fall of 1976, Hi-Mill built a second, smaller lagoon south of the original lagoon. This second lagoon was designed to receive overflow waters from the original lagoon.

On two separate occasions in 1976 and 1977, the big lagoon overflowed into the marsh bordering the site. The overflow came to the attention of U.S. EPA, and Hi-Mill applied for a special National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) to authorize the discharges. U.S. EPA did not concur with a permit being issued by the state. MDNR then ordered

**STATE / COUNTY LOCATION MAP**

**HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE**

**HIGHLAND, MICHIGAN**

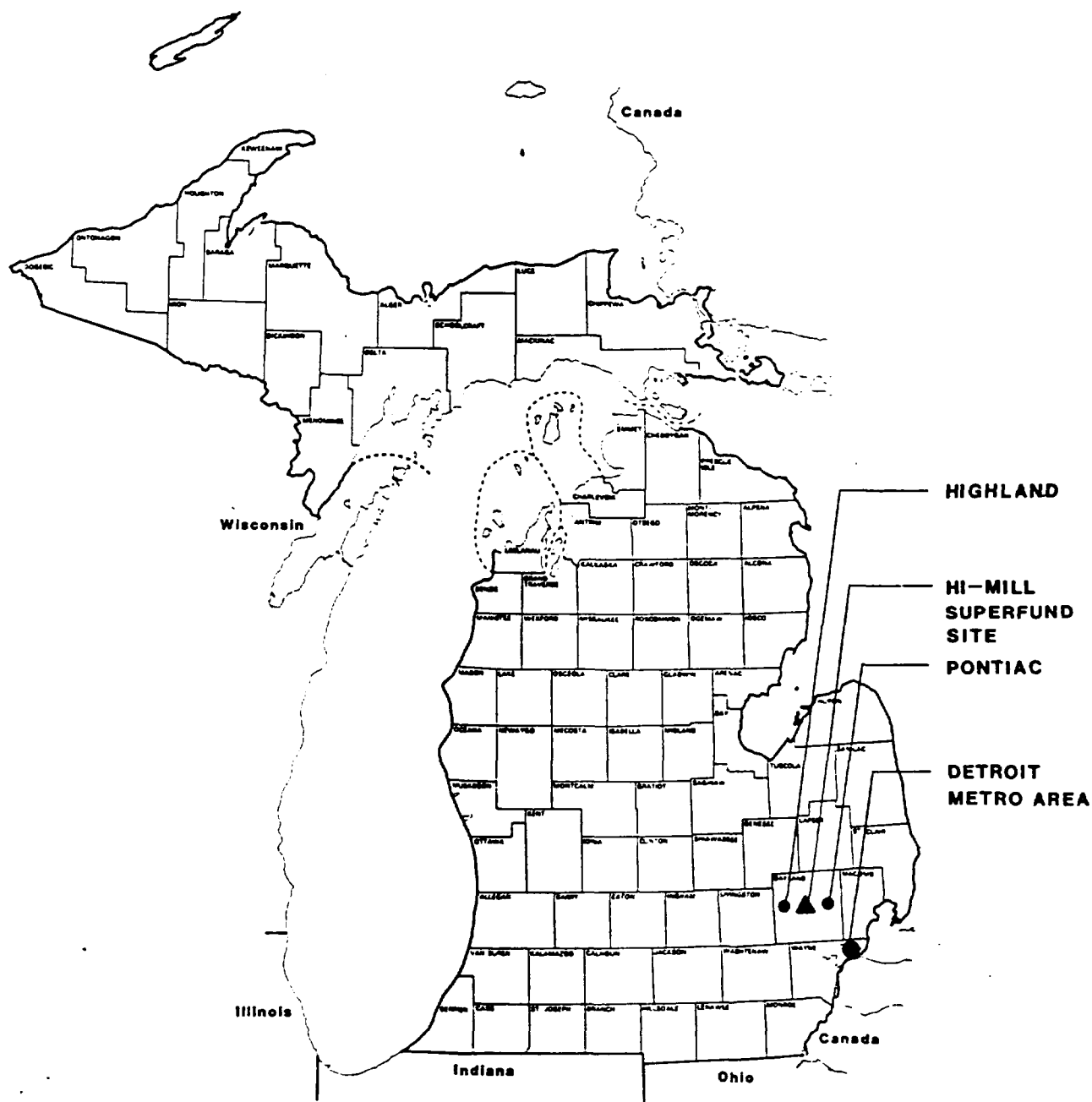


FIGURE 2-2

AREA LOCATION MAP

HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE

HIGHLAND, MICHIGAN

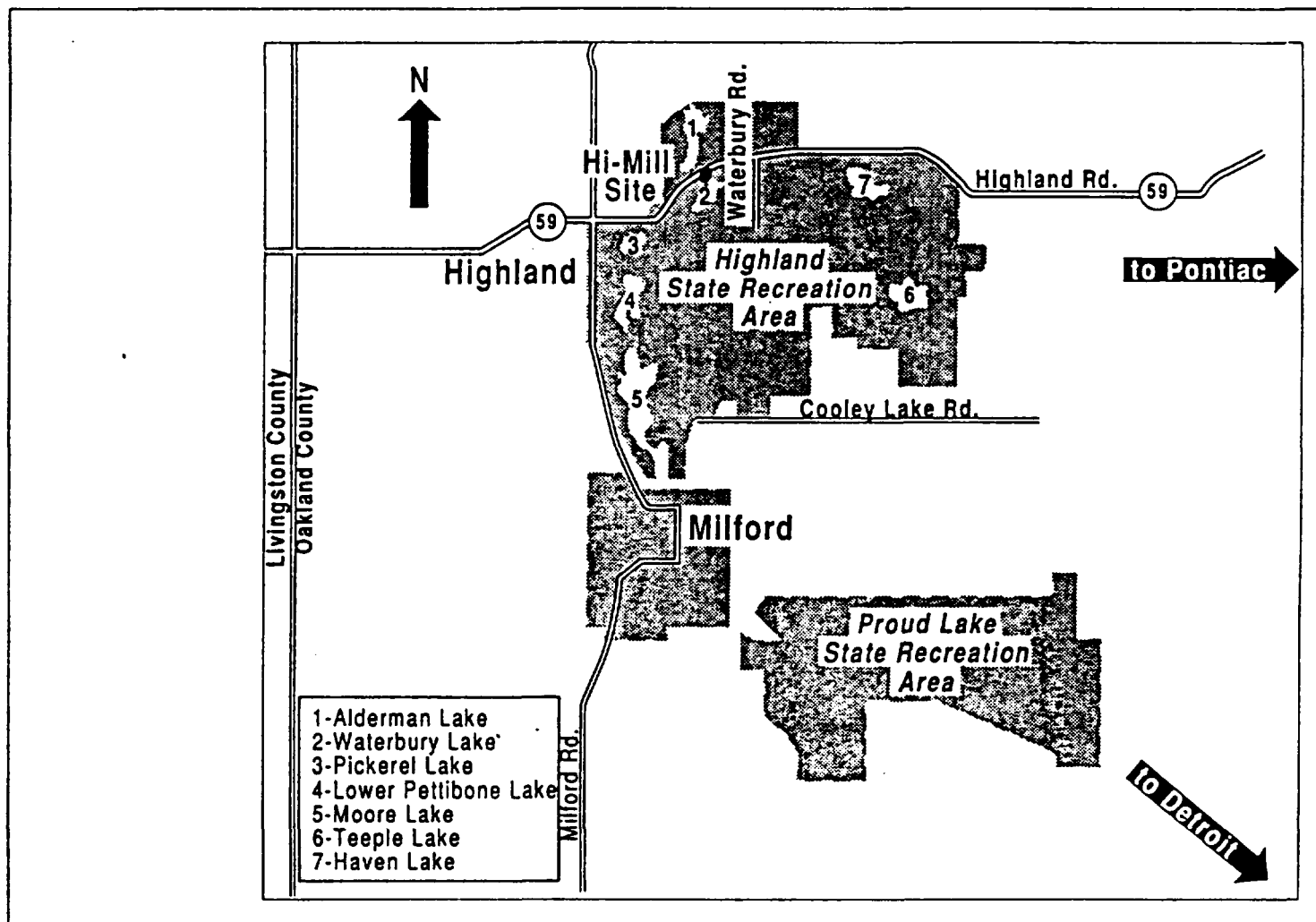




FIGURE 2-3  
DETAILED SITE MAP  
HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE  
HIGHLAND, MICHIGAN

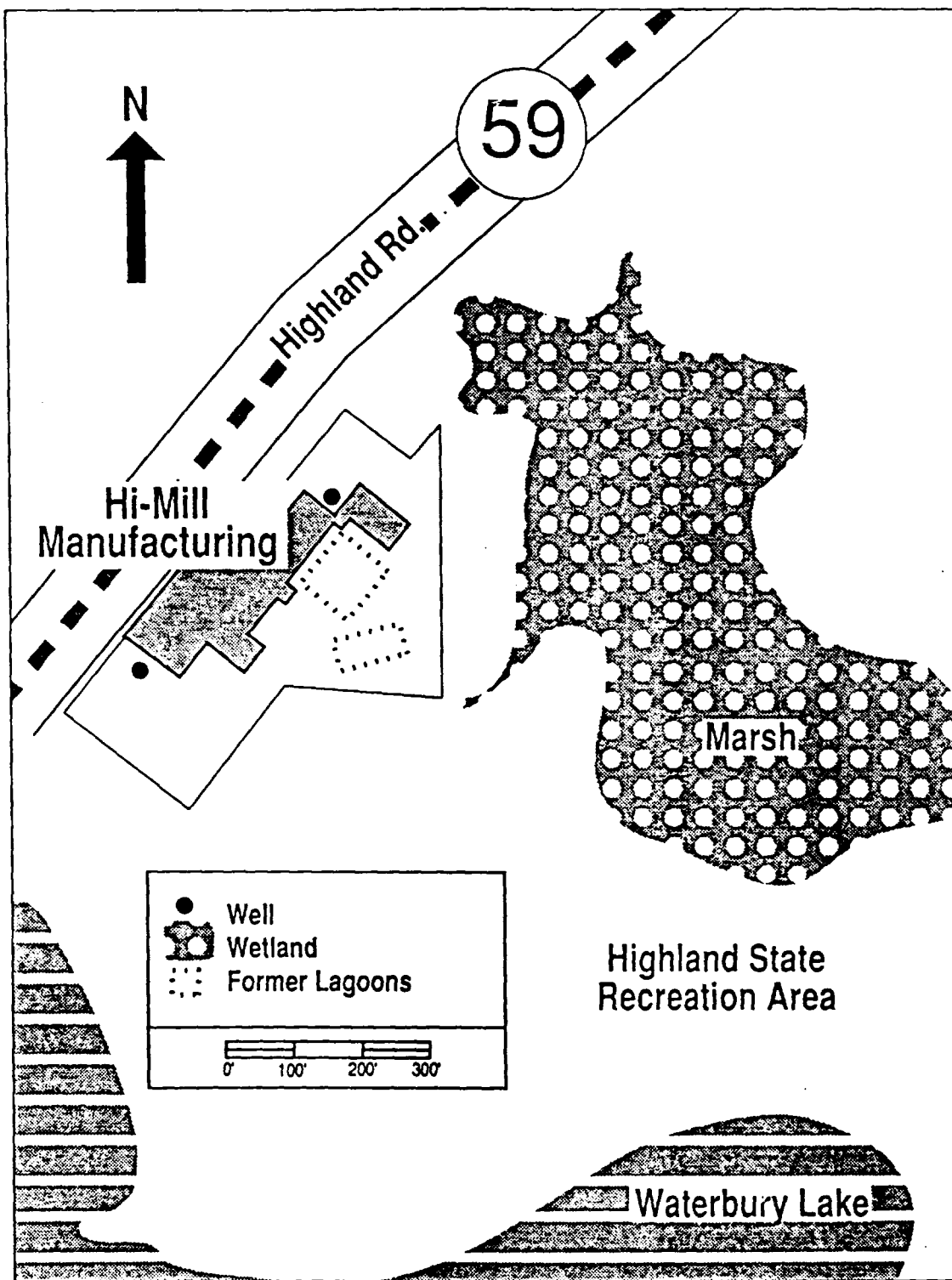
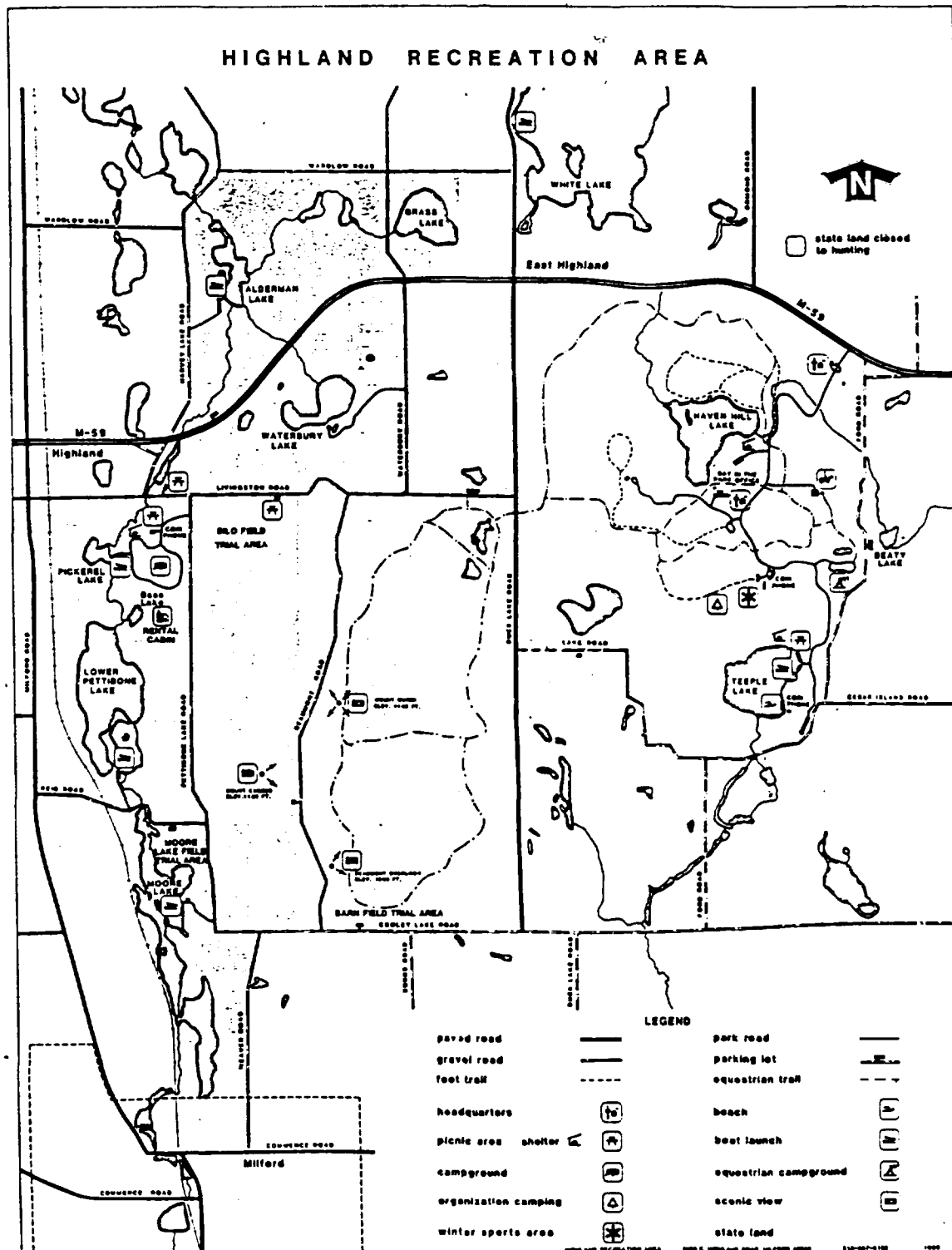


FIGURE 2-4

HIGHLAND STATE RECREATION AREA  
HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE  
HIGHLAND, MICHIGAN



Hi-Mill to stop discharging untreated wastewaters into the lagoon, requesting that the company design a wastewater recycling program. The recycling system was implemented in 1981, but the already-contaminated lagoons remained a problem.

In September 1983, the small lagoon was filled in. Attempting to clean up the big lagoon, Hi-Mill had been evaporating liquid in the lagoon using a spray evaporation technique, which involved spraying acids and metals from the anodizing waste into the air. These particles were carried by the wind and deposited downwind of the plant onto state land around Waterbury Lake. MDNR ordered Hi-Mill to stop this practice in November 1983.

That same month, Hi-Mill cleaned up the big lagoon by removing 142 cubic yards of contaminated soil, 34,400 gallons of contaminated sludge, and 63,300 gallons of contaminated water. Sand was used to fill in the hole. Following this action, samples taken by the MDNR showed that removal of the water and sludge significantly reduced the levels of metals in on-site soils. However, other samples showed elevated levels of toxic metals in sediments from the nearby wetland and Waterbury Lake.

Samples of two wells taken on-site in 1988 indicated that the drinking water at Hi-Mill was contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE). A new well was installed in 1989 to provide Hi-Mill employees with safe drinking water. Before the new well was hooked up, bottled water was offered at the facility. The two contaminated wells are no longer in use.

On June 24, 1988, the Hi-Mill site was proposed to be placed on U.S. EPA's National Priorities List (NPL), a roster of hazardous waste sites eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program. Following this proposal, a Consent Order was signed between Hi-Mill and U.S. EPA on October 5, 1988, authorizing Hi-Mill to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study. Field work for the remedial investigation began on November 8, 1989. The site was made final on the NPL in February 1990.

### 3.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

#### 3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Highland Township, with an estimated population of just over 18,500, is located in the midwestern section of Oakland County. The township covers about 36 square miles and is bordered on the north, east, and south by the Oakland County townships of Rose, White Lake, and Milford, respectively. Highland is also adjacent to Hartland Township, located to the west in Livingston County.

Oakland County, with a population of just over 1.1 million, is 910 square miles large. Oakland's primary city, Pontiac, is about 15 miles east of Highland, with Detroit about 50 miles to the southeast.

Highland is a relatively industrial area, with a local economy focusing primarily on retail trade and manufacturing. The community's major employers are Agnew Machine Tool, Numatics Incorporated, Poly Cast Incorporated, and Hi-Mill Manufacturing. The township is home to an estimated 5,700 households with a per capita income of \$11,684. The total labor force in 1987 was 8,725, with an unemployment rate of 10.4 percent.

According to the 1980 United States Census, of Highland's residents over the age of 18, more than half have completed their high school education. About 20 percent have had one to three years of college education. One full-time, elected township supervisor governs Highland, assisted by a township clerk and treasurer.

The Hi-Mill site is surrounded by the 5,600-acre Highland State Recreation Area, which is visited by an average of 334,000 people per year. Park facilities include paved and gravel roads, foot and horse trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, boat launches, and beaches. The entire park is used for hunting much of the year: duck hunting from late October through February, small game hunting from September 15 through April 1, and deer hunting from November 15-30. The area around Waterbury Lake is mostly used during duck hunting season.

#### 3.2 PAST COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND INVOLVEMENT

Past citizen involvement related specifically to the Hi-Mill site has been minimal. One resident living near the site said he called several state and local officials when he heard that the site had been proposed for the NPL and requested that his well be tested. None of the other residents or township officials interviewed had taken or were aware of any other actions related to the site.

There has been, however, a high level of public involvement in reaction to other existing state or federal hazardous waste sites (six were reported in a community newsletter) and a proposed solid waste landfill, all within

Highland Township. This public involvement has included community newsletters and several well-attended public meetings (one meeting reportedly was attended by nearly 400 people).

Agencies involved over the years with the Hi-Mill site include the following:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Oakland County Health Department

### 3.3 CURRENT COMMUNITY CONCERNS

As a result of interviews with residents and local officials, several concerns about the Hi-Mill site were identified. These concerns are discussed below. It should be once again emphasized, however, that many of the residents interviewed had little specific knowledge of the site itself; their comments were often expressed in relation to other area environmental concerns (e.g., hazardous and solid waste landfills).

- (1) Impact of the site on private residential wells. Residents living in the area of Waterbury Road and the Waterbury Hills subdivision are extremely concerned about whether contaminants from the Hi-Mill site can reach their drinking wells. Several of the residents have had their wells tested in the past; one in particular had his well tested in 1988 and has been in frequent contact with MDNR staff. Several residents seemed well informed about the capability of contaminants to migrate through soil and aquifers.
- (2) Impact of the site on a nearby pond. A small pond borders the edge of the Waterbury Hills subdivision. According to residents, their children play frequently in this pond and, as with the wells, the residents are concerned about whether contaminants can reach the pond and who is responsible for testing it for contaminants.
- (3) Impact of the site on property values. The homes in the area of Waterbury Road and the Waterbury Hills subdivision are owned primarily by families with middle and upper-middle incomes. Many of the homes are on good-size lots and are well-maintained. The effect on the value of their property by any possible contamination from the site was a major concern among several of the residents interviewed.
- (4) General concerns about the environment and standard of living. According to residents and a community newsletter, Highland Township is home to six state or federal hazardous waste sites, and there is a possibility that a solid waste landfill may be sited in the township as well. Several residents are worried about what effect the Hi-Mill site, in combination with these other waste sites, would have on the area's environment and standard of living.
- (5) Length of time to get project underway. One resident expressed dismay that it had been over a year between the time he had heard that the Hi-Mill site had been proposed for the NPL and the actual start of work.

- (6) Lack of information. Several residents and local officials said they were either unaware that there was a problem at Hi-Mill or thought it had already been taken care of. One nearby resident stated that he thought EPA should have notified people living in the area by registered letter that the site had been proposed for the NPL. All people interviewed were very anxious to be kept informed about site activities and what effect the contaminants would have on area residents.
- (7) Effect of field work on Highland State Recreation Area land and activities. Since some of the field work will be carried out on state recreation land, the MDNR staff members responsible for managing the Highland State Recreation Area expressed concern regarding coordination of the activities, liability for any injuries, and provisions to restrict access to the site.

#### 4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are designed to continue the open lines of communication that began during the community interviews, to address the specific community concerns that were identified during those interviews, and to guide the selection of community relations activities related to the Hi-Mill Manufacturing Superfund site. The objectives of this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are described below:

- (1) Educate residents and officials about the Superfund program and planned remedial actions. An explanation of the general Superfund cleanup process, policies, and requirements should be provided so that citizens do not develop unreasonable expectations about the timing or scope of remediation. The community members and local officials should also be given information on the specific remedial activities planned at the Hi-Mill site.
- (2) Provide accurate and up-to-date information about site boundaries and activities. Community interviews revealed that, because of the many environmental problem areas in the vicinity of the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site, there is potential for public confusion about the location of the site. Therefore, U.S. EPA should clearly define the exact boundaries of the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site in any information materials issued to the public. U.S. EPA should also inform local citizens and officials of the schedule for conducting field investigations and other activities that involve the mobilization of workers and equipment. Through this latter action, U.S. EPA could anticipate increases in public interest that may occur once site activities begin. Advance notice would also ensure that local residents, officials, and staff responsible for the Highland State Recreation Area are not surprised by the presence of field personnel. In addition, lengthy delays in site work or gaps in information availability should be explained.
- (3) Provide information about possible effects of site contamination on Waterbury Lake. The community interviews revealed that residents and officials of Highland are concerned about pollutants migrating off-site and contaminating Waterbury Lake. U.S. EPA should address these concerns by providing general information about the characteristics of ground-water and surface-water flow and migration; the nature and extent of contamination on the Hi-Mill site; and the possible effects of this contamination, if any, on Waterbury Lake.
- (4) Provide information about public health. U.S. EPA should inform the community of public health issues, as information becomes available either through the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) or as a result of the field investigation.

- (5) Maintain a central U.S. EPA contact to facilitate communication. Providing a central U.S. EPA contact would allow concerned citizens and officials to have access to a U.S. EPA official for site inquiries and concerns. It would also allow the U.S. EPA official to address promptly any community concerns when they arise. Direct communication would enhance opportunities for community input into the RI/FS process.
- (6) Provide followup explanations about sampling and test results to area residents. Concise and easily understood information should be made available to area residents on the outcome of technical activities. When information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or sensitivity of enforcement proceedings, a clear and simple explanation as to why information cannot be released should be provided.
- (7) Provide information about the availability of Technical Assistance Grants. Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) are part of a program introduced by U.S. EPA to enable groups of interested citizens to obtain assistance in interpreting and understanding data generated during the remedial process. Information about the availability, purpose, and substance of these grants, as well as instructions on how to apply for a TAG, will be provided early in the RI/FS process to allow citizens the time to take advantage of this program.
- (8) Encourage community participation. All written material should emphasize the various avenues through which local residents can easily receive information, have questions answered, or convey comments. Technical information should be explained as clearly and concisely as possible to increase the public's understanding of the process, and opportunities for the public to comment will be publicized early and often.



## 5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) require that U.S. EPA conduct community relations activities during the RI/FS process. This section describes the community relations activities that U.S. EPA plans to conduct at the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site. These activities are designed to address the concerns expressed by the community, as described in Section 3.0, and meet the objectives discussed in Section 4.0.

- (1) Designate a central contact person at U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA has designated Mr. Dan O'Riordan, a U.S. EPA Community Relations Coordinator (CRC), as the central contact person for the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site. The CRC will provide accurate and timely responses to questions from citizens, civic leaders, and local officials throughout the RI/FS and will ensure that U.S. EPA statements to these groups are coordinated and consistent. The CRC is also responsible for implementing this Community Relations Plan.
- (2) Establish an information repository. U.S. EPA will establish a local information repository to enable the community to have access to information regarding site activities and to stay informed of U.S. EPA's findings at the site. Documents such as copies of the Superfund laws (CERCLA and SARA), the RI/FS work plan, site fact sheets and updates, and information on TAGs will be included in the repository. The location for this repository is the Highland Township Library, which was chosen for its central location in the township and available hours (see Appendix B). As U.S. EPA's activities progress at the site, all pertinent updated information will be included in the repository.
- (3) Develop a mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in receiving information regarding the site. U.S. EPA will develop a mailing list of interested parties--in particular, those residents, local officials, and industries in the vicinity of the site; potentially responsible parties (PRPs); and any individual, community group, or government officials interested in site activities. The development of this mailing list will help in keeping the community fully informed of all site activities. For example, contacts on the mailing list will receive copies of fact sheets and information updates as they are developed. This mailing list will be updated continually throughout the RI/FS (see Appendix A).
- (4) Contact local newspapers, radio stations, and television stations for news releases. To ensure that the general public receives notification of upcoming meetings and results of the RI/FS for the Hi-Mill site, U.S. EPA will provide local media with news releases on activities and plans for the site. News releases will be issued

at the completion of significant technical milestones and sent to all individuals and members of the news media included on the site mailing list (see Appendix A).

- (5) Develop and distribute fact sheets and site update reports during the RI/FS. U.S. EPA may develop three fact sheets and site update reports as needed that contain information regarding the RI/FS project schedule, the Superfund process, and field sampling activities. Before field sampling is started, an initial fact sheet will be distributed that presents basic information on the Superfund process as well as the planned community relations activities and expected field investigations at the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site. If necessary, site update reports may be issued during the course of the field investigations. A second fact sheet may be released at the completion of the RI, which will describe significant findings of the sampling and laboratory analysis at the site. The first and second fact sheets will contain information on the availability of TAGs. A third fact sheet, describing the cleanup alternatives recommended in the Proposed Plan, will be distributed during the public comment period. The Proposed Plan is a summary of the cleanup alternatives, including the preferred alternative, U.S. EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site. Fact sheets and site update reports will be sent to all individuals on the mailing list and made available at public meetings and placed in the information repository.
- (6) Provide information about public health. U.S. EPA will coordinate with the ATSDR to provide the community with information about public health and identify health risks associated with the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site, as it becomes available. Information may be disseminated at public meetings or in fact sheets, and included in the information repository.
- (7) Hold two public meetings. U.S. EPA will hold two public meetings locally during the course of the RI/FS to present information about the investigation and to allow individual community members to pose questions and comments directly to U.S. EPA. The first meeting, to be held before the start of field sampling, will focus on the Superfund process, background information on the Hi-Mill site, and specific activities planned during the field investigation. The second meeting will be used to present the results of the RI/FS and will occur during the public comment period (see (8) below) on the Proposed Plan. The meeting presentation will focus on the process used to select cleanup alternatives and on U.S. EPA's recommended remedy. Announcements for both meetings will be sent to residents, officials, and groups on U.S. EPA's mailing list. In addition, news releases will be sent to the local media, and a public announcement will appear in a local newspaper.

- (8) Provide opportunities for the public to comment on the remedial action proposed for the site. Upon completion of the Proposed Plan for site cleanup, U.S. EPA will announce that the document is available and provide a minimum 30-day public comment period. During this time, interested community members may submit either written or oral comments on U.S. EPA's recommended site cleanup alternative(s). These comments will be considered before the final remedial actions are selected. This public comment process will give community members an opportunity to participate in selecting a final remedial alternative. Announcements of the availability of the Proposed Plan and the upcoming public comment period will be published in a local newspaper and placed in the information repository. Concerned residents and officials on the site mailing list may also be contacted.
- (9) Prepare a responsiveness summary. The Superfund program requires that a public document called a "responsiveness summary" be prepared to document major oral and written comments received during the public comment period and to summarize U.S. EPA's responses to these comments. The responsiveness summary will be included as part of the Record of Decision (ROD) document discussed below.
- (10) Announce and explain the selected remedial action. So that the community is kept informed of what action U.S. EPA will take to address the contamination problems at the Hi-Mill site, the remedial action selected for the site will be described in a summary fact sheet. This fact sheet will be prepared after the Record of Decision (ROD) is signed by the U.S. EPA Region 5 Regional Administrator. The ROD is a public document that details the remedial action chosen for implementation at a Superfund site and includes the responsiveness summary (discussed above). The fact sheet will be sent to all persons on the mailing list, and the fact sheet and ROD will be placed in the information repository. In addition, U.S. EPA will place a public notice in a local newspaper announcing the final acceptance of the remedial actions outlined in the ROD.
- (11) Revise this Community Relations Plan (CRP). U.S. EPA may revise this CRP to reflect significant changes in the level and nature of community concern during the RI/FS and to address community concerns in advance of the design and construction of the selected remedy. In addition, the revised CRP will evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. EPA's previous community relations activities and propose additional activities, if necessary. The need for CRP revisions will be determined by the U.S. EPA CRC.

## 6.0 TIMING OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Figure 6-1 presents the schedule for conducting the community relations activities during the RI/FS at the Hi-Mill Manufacturing site.

ARCS/O/COMM/AA3

FIGURE 6-1

PROPOSED TIMING OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

HI-Mill Manufacturing Superfund Site  
Highland, Michigan

ACTIVITY	FINALIZATION OF THE WORK PLAN	DURING THE RI	COMPLETION OF THE RI	DURING THE FS	COMPLETION OF THE FS	RELEASE OF THE ROD
1) U.S. EPA Contact Designation	X					
2) Fact Sheet/Site Update Report Distribution	X	X	X		X	X
3) Contact Local Officials and Residents	X-----		X-----	as needed -----	X-----	X
4) Public Health Information	-----			as needed -----		
5) Press Releases	X-----		X-----	as needed -----	X-----	X
6) Information Repositories	X-----			as needed -----		X
7) Public Meetings	X				X	
8) Public Comment Period					X-----X	
9) Responsiveness Summary						X
10) CRP Revisions						X

"X" - Identifies scheduled activities

ARCS/O/COMMREL/AH3

APPENDIX A

MAILING LIST OF CONTACTS AND  
INTERESTED PARTIES

MAILING LIST OF CONTACTS  
AND INTERESTED PARTIES

HI-MILL MANUFACTURING SUPERFUND SITE  
HIGHLAND, MICHIGAN

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Senators

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Senator Carl Levin (202) 224-6221  
459 Russell Senate Office Building  
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U.S. Representative

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STATE OFFICIALS

Governor

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### STATE AGENCIES

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Environmental Response Division  
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Lansing, MI 48909

John Winters (517) 322-1295  
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Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
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Lansing, MI 48909

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Highland State Recreation Area  
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Milford, MI 48042

#### Michigan Department of Public Health

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Chief of Ground Water Contamination Unit (General Info #)  
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### LOCAL OFFICIALS

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(313) 685-1027

Mark Brownlie  
Environmental Planner  
Oakland County Planning Division  
1200 N. Telegraph  
Pontiac, MI 48053

(313) 858-0100

MEDIA

Newspaper

Oakland Press (daily)  
P.O. Box 9  
Pontiac, MI 48056  
Contact: Brian De Francisco, Reporter

(313) 332-8181

Milford Times (weekly) (313) 685-1507  
P.O. Box 339  
453 N. Main  
Milford, MI 48042  
Contact: Matt Valley, Editor

Spinal Column (weekly) (313) 360-6397  
P.O. Box 14  
Union Lake, MI 48085  
Contacts: Mike Malott, News Editor  
Jerry Frawley, Reporter

#### Television

WJBK, Channel 2 (313) 557-2000  
P.O. Box 2000  
Southfield, MI 48037  
Contact: Dave Polansky, Assignment Editor

WDIV, Channel 4 (313) 222-0444  
550 W. Lafayette  
Detroit, MI 48231  
Contact: Rick Sykes, Assignment Editor

WXYZ, Channel 7 (313) 827-7777  
P.O. Box 789  
Southfield, MI 48037  
Contact: Bill Kubota, Assignment Desk

WKBD, Channel 50 (313) 444-8500  
P.O. Box 50  
Southfield, MI 48037  
Contact: Helen Pasakarnis, News Director

#### Radio

WWJ-Radio (313) 423-3300  
P.O. Box 5005  
Southfield, MI 48086  
Contact: Tim Meloche, Assignment Editor

WJR-Radio (313) 875-4440  
2200 Fisher Building  
Detroit, MI 48202  
Contact: Dick Haefner, News Director

# ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

Libby Harris Eastern Michigan Environmental Action Council 21220 W. 14 Mile Road Birmingham, MI 48010	(313) 258-5188
John Petersen Chair Residents for Appropriate Dump Sites (RADS) 855 Sunny Beach Blvd. Pontiac, MI 48054	(313) 698-1360
Nancy Tar President Oakland Audubon Society 1381 West Blvd. Berkeley, MI 48072	(313) 399-7243
Detroit Audubon Society 121 S. Main Street Royal Oak, MI 48067	(313) 545-2929

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND  
PUBLIC MEETING FACILITY LOCATIONS

## INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Information repositories contain laws, project plans, community relations plans, technical reports, and other documents relevant to the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites. An information repository for the Hi-Mill Manufacturing Superfund site has been set up at the following location:

Highland Township Library  
205 W. Livingston  
P.O. Box 277  
Highland, MI 48031  
(313) 887-2218  
Contact: Ms. Linda LaClair  
Library Director

## PUBLIC MEETING FACILITY LOCATION

The following locations are recommended for public meetings concerning the Hi-Mill Manufacturing Superfund site:

Highland Township Auditorium  
205 N. John Street  
Highland, MI 48031  
Contact: Ms. Lisa Burkhart  
Assistant Zoning Administrator  
(313) 887-3791

Capacity: Up to 100  
Availability: Frequently unavailable  
on Wednesdays and Thursdays;  
reservations must be made well in  
advance.  
Cost: \$25 deposit and \$15 fee; both  
the deposit and fee may be waived by  
the Highland Township Supervisor.

Highland Middle School Cafeteria  
305 N. John Street  
Highland, MI 48031  
Contact: Ms. Lynda Paff  
Office Coordinator  
(313) 684-8055

Capacity: 200-300  
Availability: Not available on  
Thursdays; reservations must be  
made a minimum of two weeks in  
advance.  
Cost: \$30-\$50 custodial fee

APPENDIX C

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY TERMS

## ACRONYMS

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator for U.S. EPA
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended
MDNR	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
PRPs	Potentially Responsible Parties
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TCE	Trichloroethylene
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency



## GLOSSARY TERMS

Anodizing	A process that uses electrical current to brighten, coat, and protect metals.
Aquifer	A layer of rock, soil, sand, or gravel below the ground surface that can supply usable quantities of ground water to wells and springs.
Consent Order	An agreement between U.S. EPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) that describes the specific activities the PRPs will conduct at a hazardous waste site.
Ground Water	Water contained in rock, soil, sand, or gravel beneath the earth's surface. Rain that does not evaporate or immediately flow to streams and rivers slowly seeps into the ground to form ground-water reservoirs. When it occurs in a sufficient quantity, ground water can be used as a drinking water supply.
Heavy Metals	Some heavy metals, including arsenic, lead, mercury, chromium, cadmium, and zinc, can be toxic at relatively low concentrations.
Hydrogeology	The nature and distribution of aquifers in a geologic system. This includes the patterns of ground-water flow in a region.
Monitoring Wells	Special wells drilled at specific locations on or near a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled from various depths. The samples are analyzed to obtain information on the types and amounts of contaminants present in the ground water. Comparing the results of samples from several different monitoring wells can also reveal the direction in which ground water travels.
National Priorities List (NPL)	A federal roster of hazardous waste sites that actually or potentially threaten human health or the environment and are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the federal Superfund program.
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. Establishes levels of contaminants that may be present in waste waters discharged from industrial facilities.
Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)	Any individual(s) or company(ies) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, U.S. EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Proposed Plan	A plan issued according to Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). It is a summary of the cleanup alternatives, including the preferred alternative, U.S. EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site.
Sediment	Sand, soil, gravel, and decomposing animals and plants that settle to the bottom of a stream, lake, river, or other body of water.
Sludge	A highly concentrated, solid or semisolid by-product of municipal or industrial waste-water treatment processes.
Superfund	The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act was passed by Congress in 1986 to update and improve CERCLA. Superfund authorizes the federal government to respond directly to releases, or threatened releases, of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. CERCLA established a \$1.6 billion Hazardous Waste Trust Fund made up of taxes on crude oil and commercial chemicals. When Superfund was reauthorized by Congress in 1986, the fund was increased to \$8.5 billion. The U.S. EPA is responsible for managing the Superfund program.
Surface Water	Streams, lakes, ponds, rivers, or any other body of water above the ground.
trichloroethylene (TCE)	An organic compound used primarily as a solvent for oils, waxes, and fats. Short-term exposure to high concentrations of TCE can irritate the eyes and mucous membranes and can produce narcotic effects. Long-term exposure to this compound may cause cancer.
Wetlands	Areas of land (such as marshes or swamps) containing substantial soil moisture.

ARCS/O/COMM/AA3